

CENTER FOR DISABILITY ACCESS  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

**Luis Villegas**

Plaintiff,

v.

**Kash Petroleum, Inc.**, a California  
Corporation

Defendants.

**Case No.**

**Complaint For Damages And  
Injunctive Relief For Violations  
Of: Americans With Disabilities  
Act; Unruh Civil Rights Act**

Plaintiff Luis Villegas complains of Kash Petroleum, Inc., a California Corporation; and alleges as follows:

**PARTIES:**

1. Plaintiff is a California resident with physical disabilities. He is a paraplegic who cannot walk and who uses a wheelchair for mobility.

2. Defendant Kash Petroleum, Inc. owned Chevron located at or about 15201 Washington Ave., San Leandro, California, in September 2021.

3. Defendant Kash Petroleum, Inc. owns Chevron ("Gas Station") located at or about 15201 Washington Ave., San Leandro, California, currently.

4. Plaintiff does not know the true names of Defendants, their business capacities, their ownership connection to the property and business, or their

1 relative responsibilities in causing the access violations herein complained of,  
2 and alleges a joint venture and common enterprise by all such Defendants.  
3 Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the Defendants herein is  
4 responsible in some capacity for the events herein alleged, or is a necessary  
5 party for obtaining appropriate relief. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend when  
6 the true names, capacities, connections, and responsibilities of the Defendants  
7 are ascertained.

8  
9 **JURISDICTION & VENUE:**

10 5. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28  
11 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1343(a)(3) & (a)(4) for violations of the Americans with  
12 Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq.

13 6. Pursuant to supplemental jurisdiction, an attendant and related cause  
14 of action, arising from the same nucleus of operative facts and arising out of  
15 the same transactions, is also brought under California's Unruh Civil Rights  
16 Act, which act expressly incorporates the Americans with Disabilities Act.

17 7. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and is  
18 founded on the fact that the real property which is the subject of this action is  
19 located in this district and that Plaintiff's cause of action arose in this district.

20  
21 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS:**

22 8. Plaintiff went to the Gas Station in September 2021 with the intention  
23 to avail himself of its goods or services motivated in part to determine if the  
24 defendants comply with the disability access laws.

25 9. The Gas Station is a facility open to the public, a place of public  
26 accommodation, and a business establishment.

27 10. Unfortunately, on the date of the plaintiff's visit, the defendants failed  
28 to provide wheelchair accessible point-of-sale machines in conformance with

1 the ADA Standards as it relates to wheelchair users like the plaintiff.

2 11. The Gas Station provides point-of-sale machines for use by customers  
3 to its customers but fails to provide wheelchair accessible point-of-sale  
4 machines.

5 12. A problem that plaintiff encountered was that the point-of-sale machine  
6 for customer use was located on the counter that was about 42 inches above  
7 the finish floor. As a result, the point-of-sale machine was too high for plaintiff  
8 to use without difficulty. While there is a lowered counter nearby, the lone  
9 point-of-sale machine was located on the higher counter.

10 13. Plaintiff believes that there are other features of the point-of-sale  
11 machine that likely fail to comply with the ADA Standards and seeks to have  
12 fully compliant point-of-sale machines.

13 14. On information and belief, the defendants currently fail to provide  
14 wheelchair accessible point-of-sale machines.

15 15. The failure to provide accessible facilities created difficulty and  
16 discomfort for the Plaintiff.

17 16. These barriers relate to and impact the plaintiff's disability. Plaintiff  
18 personally encountered these barriers.

19 17. As a wheelchair user, the plaintiff benefits from and is entitled to use  
20 wheelchair accessible facilities. By failing to provide accessible facilities, the  
21 defendants denied the plaintiff full and equal access.

22 18. The defendants have failed to maintain in working and useable  
23 conditions those features required to provide ready access to persons with  
24 disabilities.

25 19. The barriers identified above are easily removed without much  
26 difficulty or expense. They are the types of barriers identified by the  
27 Department of Justice as presumably readily achievable to remove and, in fact,  
28 these barriers are readily achievable to remove. Moreover, there are numerous

1 alternative accommodations that could be made to provide a greater level of  
2 access if complete removal were not achievable.

3 20. Plaintiff will return to the Gas Station to avail himself of its goods or  
4 services and to determine compliance with the disability access laws once it is  
5 represented to him that the Gas Station and its facilities are accessible.  
6 Plaintiff is currently deterred from doing so because of his knowledge of the  
7 existing barriers and his uncertainty about the existence of yet other barriers  
8 on the site. If the barriers are not removed, the plaintiff will face unlawful and  
9 discriminatory barriers again.

10 21. Given the obvious and blatant nature of the barriers and violations  
11 alleged herein, the plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that there are  
12 other violations and barriers on the site that relate to his disability. Plaintiff will  
13 amend the complaint, to provide proper notice regarding the scope of this  
14 lawsuit, once he conducts a site inspection. However, please be on notice that  
15 the plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. See  
16 *Doran v. 7-11*, 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that once a plaintiff  
17 encounters one barrier at a site, he can sue to have all barriers that relate to his  
18 disability removed regardless of whether he personally encountered them).

19  
20 **I. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS**  
21 **WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990** (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all  
22 Defendants.) (42 U.S.C. section 12101, et seq.)

23 22. Plaintiff re-pleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth  
24 again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this  
25 complaint.

26 23. Under the ADA, it is an act of discrimination to fail to ensure that the  
27 privileges, advantages, accommodations, facilities, goods and services of any  
28 place of public accommodation is offered on a full and equal basis by anyone

1 who owns, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation. See 42 U.S.C.  
2 § 12182(a). Discrimination is defined, inter alia, as follows:

- 3 a. A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices,  
4 or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford  
5 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or  
6 accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the  
7 accommodation would work a fundamental alteration of those  
8 services and facilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 9 b. A failure to remove architectural barriers where such removal is  
10 readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv). Barriers are  
11 defined by reference to the ADA Standards.
- 12 c. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the  
13 maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are  
14 readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities,  
15 including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the  
16 maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and  
17 the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the  
18 altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals  
19 with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

20 24. When a business provides point-of-sale machines for customer use, it  
21 must provide accessible point-of-sale machines.

22 25. Here, accessible point-of-sale machines have not been provided in  
23 conformance with the ADA Standards.

24 26. The Safe Harbor provisions of the 2010 Standards are not applicable  
25 here because the conditions challenged in this lawsuit do not comply with the  
26 1991 Standards.

27 27. A public accommodation must maintain in operable working condition  
28 those features of its facilities and equipment that are required to be readily

1 accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. 28 C.F.R. § 36.211(a).

2 28. Here, the failure to ensure that the accessible facilities were available  
3 and ready to be used by the plaintiff is a violation of the law.

4  
5 **II. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL**  
6 **RIGHTS ACT** (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all Defendants.) (Cal. Civ.  
7 Code § 51-53.)

8 29. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth  
9 again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this  
10 complaint. The Unruh Civil Rights Act (“Unruh Act”) guarantees, inter alia,  
11 that persons with disabilities are entitled to full and equal accommodations,  
12 advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishment of  
13 every kind whatsoever within the jurisdiction of the State of California. Cal.  
14 Civ. Code § 51(b).

15 30. The Unruh Act provides that a violation of the ADA is a violation of the  
16 Unruh Act. Cal. Civ. Code, § 51(f).

17 31. Defendants’ acts and omissions, as herein alleged, have violated the  
18 Unruh Act by, inter alia, denying, or aiding, or inciting the denial of, Plaintiff’s  
19 rights to full and equal use of the accommodations, advantages, facilities,  
20 privileges, or services offered.

21 32. Because the violation of the Unruh Civil Rights Act resulted in difficulty,  
22 discomfort or embarrassment for the plaintiff, the defendants are also each  
23 responsible for statutory damages, i.e., a civil penalty. (Civ. Code § 55.56(a)-  
24 (c).)

25  
26 **PRAYER:**

27 Wherefore, Plaintiff prays that this Court award damages and provide  
28 relief as follows:

1 1. For injunctive relief, compelling Defendants to comply with the  
2 Americans with Disabilities Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act. Note: the  
3 plaintiff is not invoking section 55 of the California Civil Code and is not  
4 seeking injunctive relief under the Disabled Persons Act at all.


5 2. For equitable nominal damages for violation of the ADA. See  
6 *Uzuegbunam v. Preczewski*, --- U.S. ---, 2021 WL 850106 (U.S. Mar. 8, 2021)  
7 and any other equitable relief the Court sees fit to grant.

8 3. Damages under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, which provides for actual  
9 damages and a statutory minimum of \$4,000 for each offense.

10 4. Reasonable attorney fees, litigation expenses and costs of suit, pursuant  
11 to 42 U.S.C. § 12205; and Cal. Civ. Code §§ 52.

12 Dated: January 13, 2021

CENTER FOR DISABILITY ACCESS

13  
14 By:   
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16 Amanda Seabock, Esq.  
17 Attorney for plaintiff  
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